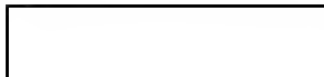


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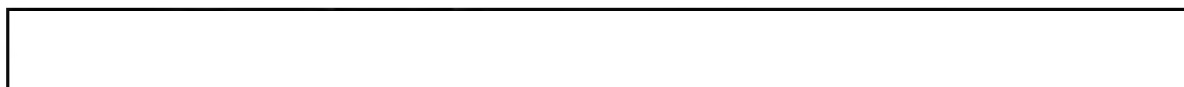
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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

DIA and DOS review(s)  
completed.

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY



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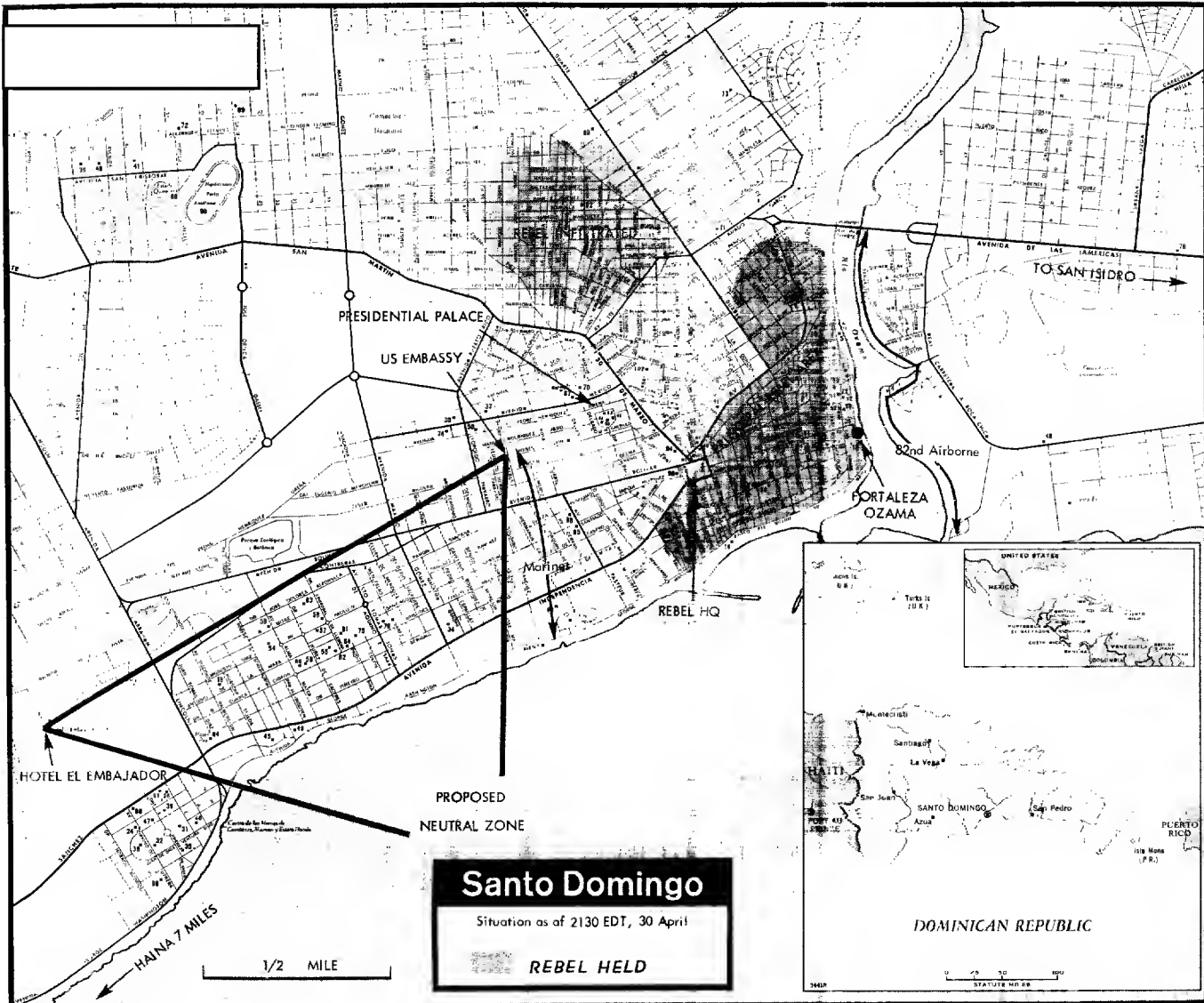
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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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\*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 0430 EDT) Sporadic fighting continues despite the signing of a cease-fire agreement yesterday afternoon, and US officials are not sanguine that the agreement will be upheld.

Rebel forces improved their strategic position in the capital yesterday, capturing an important military fortress in downtown Santo Domingo. Many of the several hundred loyalist police and army defenders who had been holed up there reportedly were captured and executed by the rebels.

[US military forces in the Dominican Republic now total 1,580 Marines and 2,150 troops of the 82nd Airborne Division.] The Marines have established a phase line between the US Embassy and the rebel-controlled area of the city as part of an effort to establish a "neutral zone" for the safety of those non-Dominicans remaining in Santo Domingo. Elements of the 82nd Airborne Division have secured the east bank of the Ozama River.

[Confirmed US casualties so far total one Marine killed in action and 18 military personnel wounded.]

OAS Secretary-General Mora was expected to arrive in Santo Domingo today to explore possible approaches for a peaceful settlement. Meanwhile, a meeting of OAS foreign ministers is scheduled to begin this morning in Washington to consider the Dominican crisis. [There are indications that several nations, probably including Venezuela, Chile, and perhaps Uruguay, may denounce the US military intervention in the Dominican situation during the course

(continued)

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of the meeting.] The foreign ministers are expected to designate a commission to perform a factfinding or peacemaking function in the Dominican Republic.

[A separate effort to end the Dominican fighting is being undertaken by Costa Rican ex-president Jose Figueres and Venezuelan former president Betancourt,

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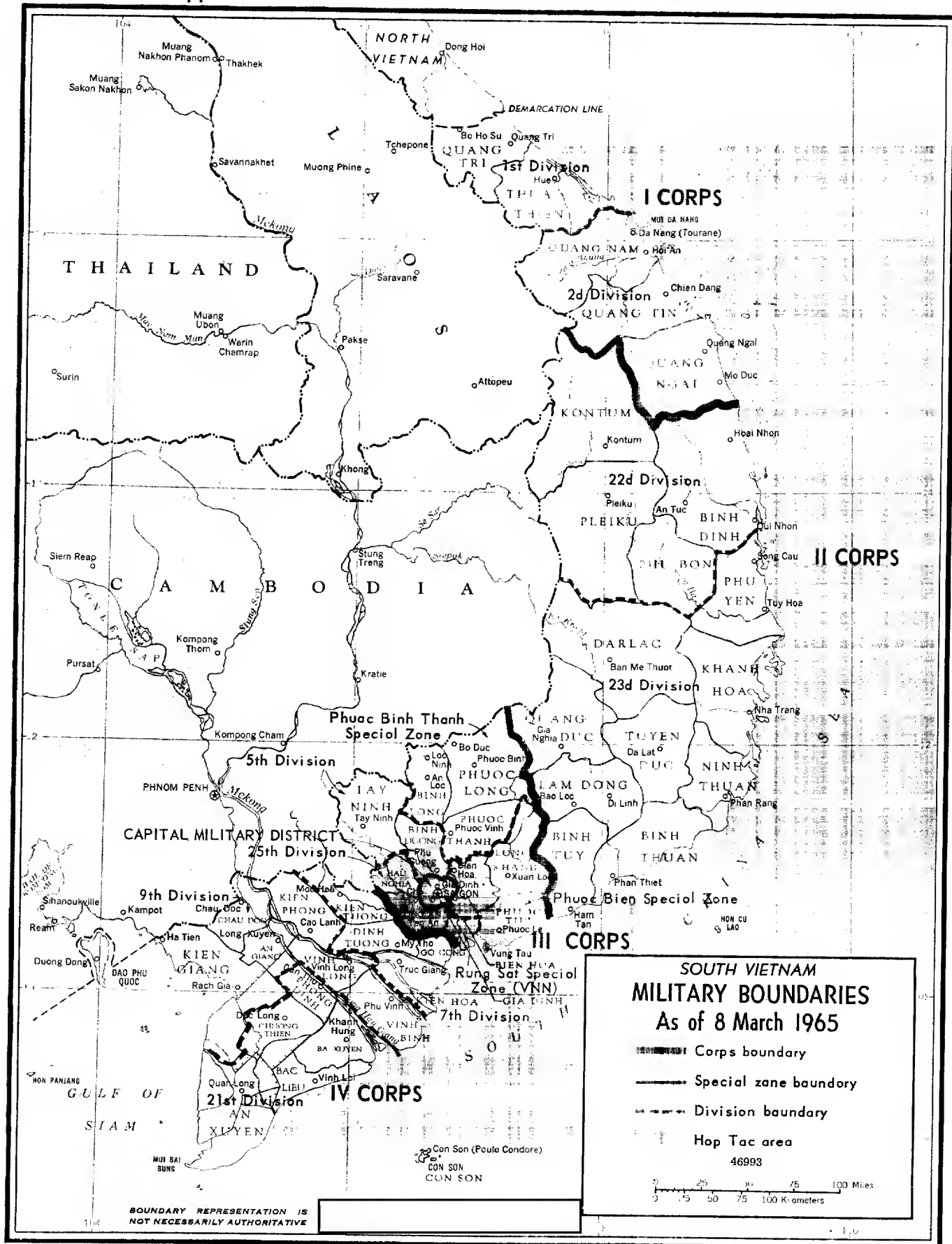
[redacted] These leaders are attempting as old comrades-in-arms of Juan Bosch to convince him to stop the fighting and opt for a temporary OAS trusteeship over the Dominican Republic. Bosch, however, evidently still refuses publicly to urge an end to the fighting or to back down on his claims that the rebels now form the "constitutional government."

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\*Vietnam: (Information as of 0430 EDT)

Air Strikes: Two strikes by carrier-based aircraft on 30 April inflicted heavy damage on supply dumps in North Vietnam. Other strikes scheduled for 30 April were cancelled or postponed because of adverse weather conditions. All aircraft returned safely.

The Phu Qui ammunition depot was attacked by some 50 aircraft and pilots report that 28 of the 33 buildings in the complex were either damaged or destroyed. The Thien Linh Dong Supply Depot just south of Thanh Hoa was attacked by about 50 aircraft; initial photographic analysis and pilot reports indicate that the installation was 85 percent destroyed.

[Hanoi is taking additional measures to counter the effects of recent air strikes on transportation routes leading to central Laos and South Vietnam. Newly constructed staging, rest and refueling point along a 15 mile stretch of Routes 12 and 101 have been detected in recent photography. Eighteen such areas have been discovered thus far, nine on each route.]

Recent reports from [road watch teams in] Laos indicate that a large number of trucks are still getting through with their supplies to Communist forces in [southern] Laos and the Viet Cong in South Vietnam despite destruction of bridges, regular armed reconnaissance missions, and repeated interdiction of the roads. In order to maintain the flow of men and supplies to the south, the Communists are travelling at night, <sup>repairing roads,</sup> using more camouflage, constructing underwater bridges and employing new staging areas.

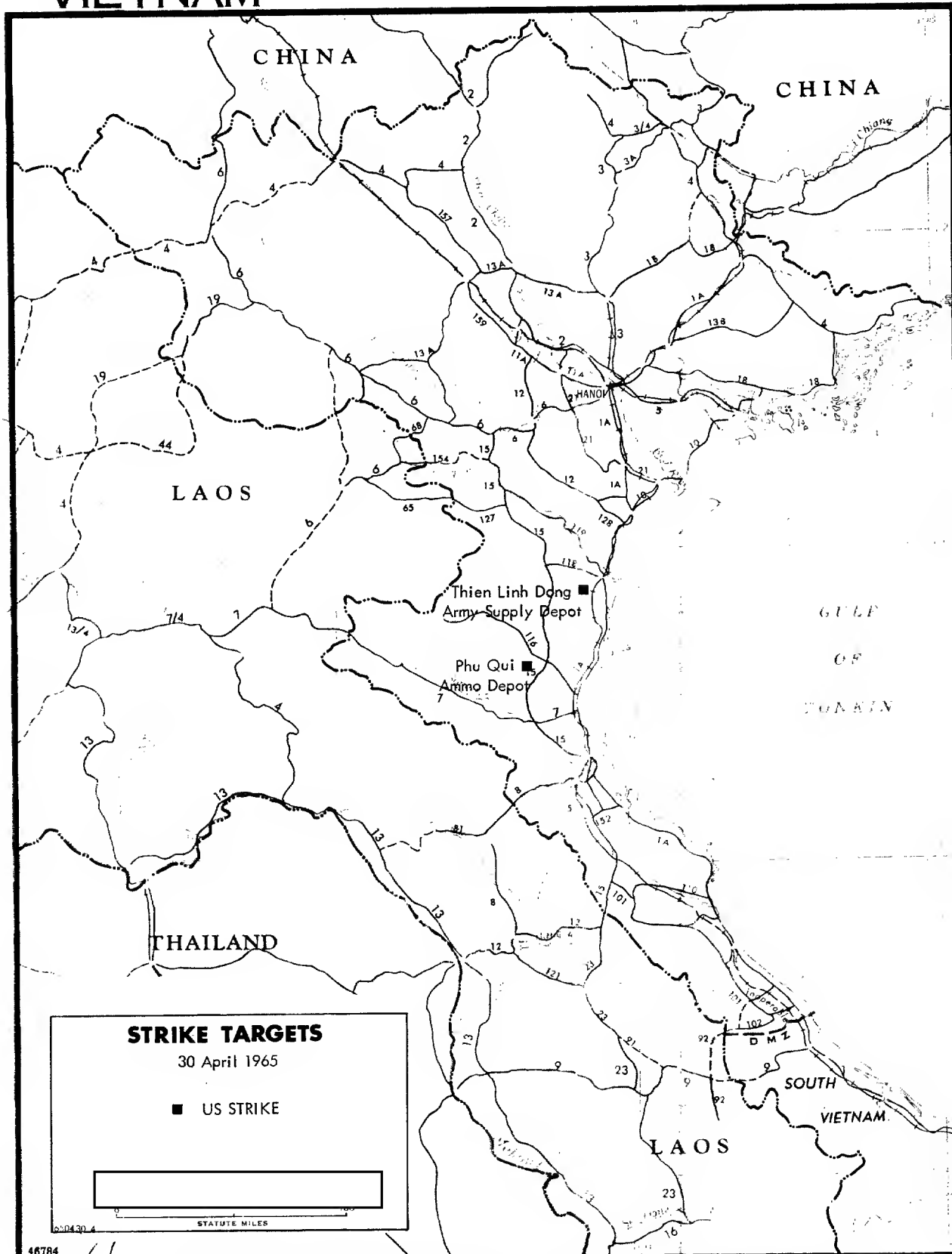
The War In South Vietnam: The government operation sweeping a Viet Cong base area in Kien Hoa Province, at the mouth of the Mekong, discovered on 29 April a sizable weapons cache, believed to have been infiltrated by sea. Preliminary reports indicate

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# NORTH VIETNAM



that the cache contained almost 250 rifles and 100 submachine guns, about 20 machine guns with antiaircraft tripods, three mortars, six automatic rifles, six flame throwers, and five to ten tons of ammunition.

According to press reports, about 300 to 400 Viet Cong yesterday attacked a Special Forces camp in Chau Doc, a Mekong River province bordering Cambodia. Before being driven off by a government relief force, the Viet Cong reportedly killed 16 government troops and wounded 14. Villagers in the area claimed that the guerrillas carried off 70 to 80 dead of their own.

Photography of 26 April now indicates that the two antiaircraft sites spotted near the capital of Quang Tin Province in the northern part of the country are for heavy machine guns and automatic weapons. Earlier photography had suggested that at least one of the sites was an emplacement for 37-mm antiaircraft artillery.

[redacted] the Viet Cong may plan to step up terrorism in the Da Nang area between Workers Day on 1 May and 7 May, the anniversary of the fall of Dien Bien Phu. Communist plans allegedly call for a terrorist group to slip into the town of Da Nang, and possibly to attempt to penetrate the air base. [redacted]

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[Political Developments: Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz recently expressed the view that US tactics may eventually make Hanoi more receptive to the idea of talks. Cyrankiewicz believes negotiations of some kind for a "two Vietnam" solution might be possible next fall. Cyrankiewicz claimed Peiping wants neither negotiations nor a settlement. Soviet influence in Hanoi has been somewhat increased since Kosygin's visit but efforts by Moscow to obtain effective control are reaping only slow progress.]

(continued)

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The 29 April joint Soviet-French communique, issued at the conclusion of Foreign Minister Gromyko's talks in Paris, underscored Moscow's cautious stand regarding a Cambodian conference. Without making any commitment for future action, the communique simply took note of the recent US and UK agreement to hold a Cambodian conference, and noted that Moscow and Paris had earlier advocated such a conference. The USSR as yet has made no formal reply to the UK on the question of a co-chairman invitation to a Cambodian conference.

The Soviets and French agreed that the only way to solve the problems of Indochina was by returning to the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements, which specified "the impermissibility of foreign interference" in the domestic affairs of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

The People's Revolutionary Party--the South Vietnamese wing of the Vietnam Communist party--in a broadcast over the Liberation Front radio on 25 April described the Party's objective as the creation of a "people's democratic government under our party's leadership." This is the first time the South Vietnamese Communists have publicly admitted that they, not the catch-all Liberation Front, will actually play the leading role in a future coalition government.

The summary of a 1 May People's Daily editorial restates Peiping's previous conditional offer to send men to Vietnam in language which appears designed to convey the idea that the dispatch of "volunteers" is a foregone conclusion. Repeating previous pledges that China is determined to "spare no efforts" in aiding the Vietnamese, it stated that China will support the Vietnamese "people" with whatever else they need "until our men are dispatched to fight" with the Vietnamese to drive out the US.

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India-Pakistan: [British Prime Minister Wilson may be making progress toward bringing about a de facto cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch.]

[In his second appeal to both sides, Wilson yesterday suggested an immediate cease-fire and a one-week standstill, during which details for a more enduring cease-fire could be worked out. This would include a crash effort to work out an agreed version of the status quo ante.]

[In his response, President Ayub noted that he had directed his forces in the Kutch area "not to do anything that might aggravate the present situation." He added that if the Indians would be willing to issue similar instructions, "there is no reason why the present lull... should not be maintained until agreement can be reached on conditions of a cease-fire."]

[While restating Pakistan's position on the dispute, Ayub noted that his previous experiences with the Indians on cease-fire matters had been "far from happy."]

[The British high commissioner to Pakistan has flown to India to discuss Wilson's appeal and Pakistan's response with Indian officials.]

[Meanwhile, Pakistani troops have reportedly been put on alert in reaction to signs of Indian contingency planning for action elsewhere on the India-Pakistan borders.]

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NOTES

\*USSR: The Soviets will apparently display some new weapons at their military parade in Moscow on 9 May. During a parade practice on 29 April Western attachés saw several unidentified missiles, including one estimated to be over 100 feet long which is probably an ICBM. They also saw a missile about 60 feet long and 12 feet in diameter, and another, probably a tactical missile, in a 40-foot coffin-like container mounted on a tracked vehicle.

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Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

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